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### FRIGHTFULNESS FAILS

The British board of trade's announcement that during the month of February the value of Britain's imports increased by \$18,060,000 and her exports by \$4,760,000 does not speak very well for the efficacy of unrestricted U-boat frightfulness. It becomes more and more evident that Berlin is resorting to the old expedient of trying to convince itself of the success of its latest drive to win the war by repeating over and over again the boast that it is succeeding. The boast, unfortunately for Berlin, does not jibe with the facts.

### A PATRIOTIC ACT

The action of the railroad managers in agreeing to the eight-hour day basis for the workers on the railroads will commend itself generally to the American people and their representatives in Congress. The sinking of the three American ships and the state of war that virtually ensues with that event, had its controlling influence. As one side or the other had to give way, the railroads chose to surrender. That they will stand a better chance thereby for securing compulsory arbitration and other legislation that will make a railroad strike an impossibility for the future goes without saying. The Adamson law was a reaction in favor of the brotherhoods, because they had accepted the President's proposal for a compromise and the railroads had rejected it.

The country breathes more freely as it girds up its loins for war. The Supreme Court has preserved its proper dignity, at not being hurried into a decision, no matter what the danger to the country might have been. Its decision will be awaited with academic interest. And all's well that ends well.

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Are we becoming a nation of pollyannas? Is there no enduring hardship for a sentiment or a cause? In Germany the soldiers, who were glad to lie on straw at the bottom of a freight car to be transported to the front, are still laughing at our national guard troops who demanded Pullman cars for the trip to the Mexican border and wanted a Congressional investigation when three soldiers were put into two double seats. And in New York, on St. Patrick's Day, the immemorial custom of a parade of the Sons of St. Patrick was allowed to die because there was a rain. Nobody would ever have supposed before that valiant Coroner Timothy Healy, who walks as though he were marching to "The Wearing of the Green," would have carried the news to the waiting thousands along the sidewalk, in a taxicab at that, that the parade had been called off. The sons of fathers who had marched in violation of laws and ordinances, with Orangemen assailing them, with brickbats bouncing off their heads, were afraid of rain!

Or was there a deeper reason why even St. Patrick's Day did not awaken the customary enthusiasm this year? Is it that at this particular time, Irish-Americans are forgetting the word before the hyphen and emphasizing the word "Americans" as never before? Has hyphenism of the German variety made all other kinds momentarily unpopular? Certainly something besides a shower of rain is needed as an explanation for the calling off of the parade in New York on St. Patrick's Day.

### CUMMINS AND THE PRESIDENT

News value was given to Senator Cummins' defense and apology before the New York Republicans by the fainting spell that overcame him in the midst of his argument. The physical collapse which we hope is temporary is itself not without its lesson. The Senator had set himself an impossible mental task, that of justifying his conduct before a body of intelligent and patriotic men, fellow-party men though they were.

The Senator declared the watchword, "Stand by the President," to be the first cry of despotism and tyranny. Denying that he filibustered, in making an overlong speech on the ship arm bill in the closing hours of the session, he declared that he "was opposed to it because it attempted to confer upon the President the unlimited authority, whether in instrumentality or in method, to make war." Besides there was the Cummins amendment concerning munition-carriers ships that must be respectfully considered though the heavens fell.

The whole incident is self-revealing. Governor Cummins of Iowa made the reputation which made him a Senator, that as an executive he had

interfered with the legislature so successfully as to accomplish things. Since coming to the Senate, he has constituted himself the watchdog against Executive aggression and the "tyranny and despotism" of Presidents. He fell out with Taft because Taft did not give him proper consideration in party councils. He has attacked Woodrow Wilson upon every possible occasion, not as differing from his policies, which was his right, but because the President used his influence with Congress to pass even the legislation that Cummins favored. Coupled with this passion of his to antagonize the Executive is a distressing species of megalomania, in the language of the street, the "big-head." The Cummins improvement upon a bill is always more important than the bill itself.

Disaster came to him, as to the other eleven, when he chose to carry out his self-willed opinions in the face of the country's danger. The country was wishing more power to the President's arm at the moment when Cummins was trying to tie his hands. The Kaiser has no Senator Cummins to contend with. The Senator from Iowa will manifest both wisdom and patriotism if he bends his energies henceforth in efforts to disarm and restrain the Kaiser rather than the President of the United States. The country can look out for the state of tyranny and despotism that the Senator, as the country's self-appointed guardian, so greatly fears.

### A STATE OF WAR

The sinking of three American ships in one day without warning, putting the crews in such jeopardy of their lives that lives have been lost, according to present reports, will probably be regarded by historians as the "overt act" that brought about the war between the United States and Germany. The murder of the two American women at sea took place when they were passengers on an English ship. The Anconia was an American ship recently transferred from British registry. If the President has been waiting for an absolutely clear-cut example of German hostility toward the United States, of arrogant indifference toward the loss of American lives, of contemptuous disregard of all protests and warnings, of an actual making of war upon the United States, it would seem that the case has been furnished him in the sinking of the Vigilance, the Illinois, and the City of Memphis.

But, as a matter of fact, Germany has for the past two years been making war upon the United States. The Lusitania outrage has never been atoned for, its provisional settlement having been rendered void by the renewal of submarine piracy. The Sussex case, temporarily quieted by the Sussex pledge, became again a casus belli when the pledge was disregarded. The very notice that American vessels would be sunk without warning, or even belligerent vessels with no regard for the safety of passengers or crew, was an act of war, whenever we chose to interpret it so.

With the experience the President had at the hands of the dozen willful men who refused even to grant him the sanction of Congress in arming defenseless American ships, notified that they would be sunk at sight, he was probably wise in not asking the late Congress to declare war against Germany. Meanwhile, the press and the people have been educating the members of the Congress soon to assemble, including the dozen Senate recalcitrants who are still in the explanatory mood, but may soon announce their conversion into patriotic citizens. It is inconceivable that the approaching session of Congress shall balk at whatever action the people or the President shall demand.

Meantime, for the thirty days before Congress convenes, the interests of the country are in the President's hands. It is not a time for the playing of partisan politics or of maneuvering for political position. The carrying of the crews of interned German ships of war to a Federal prison is a step in the right direction. The defense of the country, in a state of actual war such as now exists, is not only the right but the duty of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Preparation for the inevitable conflict will doubtless go on apace and plans laid for most effective aid to the Allies, that the entrance upon actual war by the United States may mean the shortening of the war and the saving of human life.

We feel quite sure that Miss Siebert is not lacking in patriotism, but her display of a picture of the Kaiser indicated a want of tact and judgment. A teacher in a German school who should insist just now on displaying a picture of President Wilson would, we feel sure, incur something more than displeasure.

Extra telephones have been installed in the White House "to protect the President." There are times when it might be a measure of safety to tear them all out.

If the Russian revolution means a really liberalized government it is the best news since July 14, 1918.

It's a longer way to Bagdad than ever for the Kaiser now.

## Don Marquis' Column

Russia is giving up Romanoffs during Lent this year.

Song Of An Eternal Sob.  
Nostris vero temporibus ut alla speciosa et egregia, ita hoc in primis exhibit.  
—Pliny's Letters, III., lv.

Old Adam saw his lovely Eve  
When first she donned her leaf array,  
And grunted and began to grieve  
About the passing franker day.

A caveman watched a dinosaur,  
The which his wife was riding on,  
And burst into a fretful roar:  
"Alas! The good old days are gone!"

Jim Pliny wrote, when Rome was rich,  
In sorrowfully peevish vein,  
Of how the good old days, and such,  
Were dying, to his burning pain.

The Britons bore the Norman yoke  
Ungracefully and with a sigh,  
Said they: "No blooming Frenchy bloke  
Thus trimmed us up in days gone by!"

We took up our prices now,  
Upon the war, Broadway, and all  
Our other naughty games; we bow  
And wish, for days our dads recall.

In thirty years, our sons, grown men,  
Will group our grandsons 'round  
Their knees  
And tell them often and again  
What unpolluted days were these!

So let's cheer up, perhaps enjoy  
The fun we get. Let's stop the whine  
Of Ages, and our time employ.  
In shouting: "When such years as mine!"  
—Edward Hope.

A dog at Watertown, N. Y., has been left \$100 in a will. The first thing he knows he will be kidnapped and asked to ransom himself.

Dr. Grayson, who used to be merely a habitual doctor, is now a confirmed rear admiral.

A Little Group of Pacifists.

The pacifists have another organ now. It is called The Dawn. Like the other pacifist publications it seems animated by the notion that the people who defend themselves from unwarranted attack are just as wicked as the people who are the aggressors. If America protects the lives of her citizens, her property, her territorial integrity from unjustified German attack, America shares the blood-guiltiness of the ensuing struggle equally with Germany.

To this type of mind a blow at justice is criminal. Christ, when he scourged the money-changers from the temple in an outburst of anger, was as reprehensible as the grafters themselves, to the pacifists. The pacifists can have no heroes. Joan of Arc, opposing force to the enemies of her country, betrays Christ. Washington and Lincoln were traitors to humanity and to Divinity. It is murder when one saves one's life; righteousness consists of yielding whatever is of fair report and pure spirit to the wanton and perverted will of the beast and the savage without a combat. It is not the savage who is essentially wrong, to the pacifist mind; it is the combat which is fundamentally wicked.

One thing that strikes us as strange in connection with these quaint little pacifist groups is that so many of them are disciples of Bill Haywood and the I. W. W. They are opposed to resisting the foreign aggressor by force of arms; but they hope to further a social revolution by violence.

It is also interesting to note that, while they charge those whom they call militarists with being stamped, they are themselves in a state of chronic and uncontrollable hysteria. They probably constitute the only element in our national life today that is unable to discuss current affairs in a calm and unimpassioned manner. Their public utterances in print and from the platform are red with sanguinary images and feverish with the hyperbole of strife. Theirs is the rhetoric of denunciation or insinuation. To their mind the person who does not believe that the country should be left naked to the assaults of its apparent enemies is the paid tool of the entente allies or of the munition factories; he that believes in defending the lives of American citizens is a militarist who seeks to launch the republic upon the road to imperial conquest in the interests of capitalists who covet the goods of neighboring states.

Says a poet in the Dawn:  
"I will not fight  
For God, or country, nor for flag;  
I am an expatriated, goddess universal."

The universality of non-resistance is at least open to argument.

Another writer in the Dawn seems to excuse Germany for her attempt to unite Mexico and Japan in an intrigue against America. Sooner or later nearly all of the little groups of pacifists do excuse Germany. They can find reasons for German aggression; they have nothing but reproaches for those who defend themselves against German savagery.

What would be the attitude of these pacifists should the war that Germany has actually inaugurated against America, by the destruction of American lives and shipping and by the declaration of a blockade against our commerce, become a two-sided war? Would they keep up their fight against adequate armament, even in the face of "hatred"? Would they seek further to hamper our already feeble organization, naval and military? Would they continue to exert themselves to make the defense of the country ineffectual, as they are striving to make it today? What is the next phase of pacifism? What card have they reserved to play in the near future? To what step will their frantic determination that America must not fight, no matter what her injuries may be, lead when they find America actually fighting? Will they move overtly or covertly? What is the plan? What is the program? To what new, strange manifestation of hysteria will they treat the country then? They are so well organized, so efficient, so immediately responsive to the leaders who direct their outbursts that it is impossible to suppose that those leaders have not already provided a plan of campaign—that they have not already determined upon the point at which they will flip the phalanx of thinkers. What is the pacifist program in the event America joins with the entente allies?

DON MARQUIS.

## PARCEL POST FOOD BUYING CRITICISED

One Correspondent of District Investigating Committee Finds Fault With Farmers.

Letters received by the District food investigation committee indicate that among the complaints among consumers regarding purchase of supplies by parcel post.

One writer says his wife, after many attempts to get food products in this way, gave it up in despair. Another says the problem of high prices has been solved to some extent by buying eggs and butter through the parcel post.

"Among the troubles my wife had were the following," says the first writer: "She had poor success in getting replies to inquiries for prices. In one instance, she sent out eight postal cards to addresses found in a bulletin of the Postoffice Department and got not a single reply. In other cases, when she did get replies, she found that the prices quoted were as high as those prevailing in the market. She was not only getting nothing, but had all the trouble of sending a container back and of sending checks and money orders."

"When she did buy in that way the goods were no better than those obtained in market. Farmers ought not to expect to get as much when they sell direct to the consumer as the consumer would pay at the market."

The second writer related experience: "I have saved from 10 to 12 cents a dozen for the last two years by buying eggs through the parcel post. The producer made good, and I have obtained for him a score or more customers."

In his office we band together and order butter from a creamery in Ohio, obtaining it at a saving of about 10 cents a pound."

The committee, consisting of George M. Roberts, superintendent of weights, measures and markets; Dr. W. C. Woodward, health officer, and Charles F. Neabitt, superintendent of insurance, has begun preparation of its report on food conditions and prices.

### URGE PH. D. FOR H. L. ICE

Educators Recommend Bestowal of Honor by G. W. U.

A recommendation that Harry Lawrence Ice, who received degrees as bachelor and master of arts from Bethany College in Wheeling, W. Va., be awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy, by George Washington University, was made today by a board composed of Frank W. Collier, S. T. B. Ph. D., director of research of the American University; the Rev. T. A. Johnston, member of the Society for Philosophical Inquiry; the Rev. H. W. O. Millington, D. D., pastor of the Brookland Baptist Church, and Edward Elliott Richardson, M. D., Ph. D., professor of philosophy at the George Washington University.

The recommendation followed a doctorate disputation directed by the faculty of graduate studies of the George Washington University at the arts department this morning on the thesis, "The Development of the Greek's Conception of the Absolute Good."

The disputation by Robert W. Altman, S. B. S. M., of the Kansas State Agricultural College, on the thesis "Farm Organization in the Irrigated Valleys of Southern Arizona," is still in progress. The disputation is taking place before a board composed of Robert Powell Davis, B. S., chief engineer of the Government Reclamation Service; B. H. Rawl, B. S., chief of the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture; W. J. Spillman, B. S., M. S., D. Sc., chief of the office of farm management of the Department of Agriculture, and Robert Russ Kern, A. B., professor of economics and sociology of the university.

### PLAYGROUND TEAMS MEET

Track and Swimming Events for Outdoor Athletes.

Two big indoor events for playground teams, a track meet, and a swimming meet have been arranged by C. W. Donaldson, director of boys' activities of the Department of Playgrounds, and Earl Fuller, athletic director of the Y. M. C. A. boys' department. The swimming meet will take place on March 23 at 7:30 o'clock and the track meet at the same hour on March 24 at the Y. M. C. A., 1736 G street northwest.

The program of aquatic sports includes the plunge for distance, dash and distance swims, and fancy diving and swimming. The track meet will have the usual track and field feature.

This is the first time that indoor sports have been taken up for the District playgrounds, and is made possible by the courtesy of the Young Men's Christian Association.

### WOULD QUIT GERMAN CO.

Prussian Insurance Officers Try to Make Branch Purely American.

American officers of the Prussian National Insurance Company, which does an extensive business in the United States, are endeavoring to separate from the parent concern with headquarters in Germany and to organize an American corporation.

Until necessary permission is obtained from home offices in Germany, however, the insurance commissioner of New York will not recognize or approve incorporation of the American business, which is now a German concern.

According to the "Almanach Hachette," the "Zar" enjoys an annual income of \$42,000,000, or \$88 every minute.

Another Source of Income.

There is still another source of income which, with the consent of the "Zar," is more or less devoted to the support of his immediate family. This is from the Romanoff property of \$80,938,927 acres, 32,000,000 acres of which are at present productive. This yields an annual revenue of \$10,000,000.

This sum goes for the support of the grand dukes and duchesses, who number forty-six, many of whom draw yet other incomes from private sources, or from various posts occupied in the army and navy, or in the general administration of the bureaucracy—posts which, of course,

## Romanoffs Hold 1/10th of All Land in the World

Vast Properties of Imperial Family at Stake in Present Revolution; Czar's Personal Income \$42,000,000 a Year.

"The autocracy of Russia," said Jankoff Prelooker, the author of many revolutionary books and the last editor of the Anglo-Russian, a monthly periodical published in London just before the war, "is like the head of a family grown too large for personal direction and control."

"Successive autocrats, or Czaars, have attempted to preserve personal control through members of their family and those in sympathy with them until an immense bureaucracy has been evolved which is entirely apart from the people except as it controls their life and property in the name of the Czar. The autocrat, because of this bureaucracy, would grant no rights to the people which would transfer its power to them more than the father of a family would surrender any of his domestic rights to his children without abdicating as their head."

In the many ways in which the Czar and his family and their servants of the bureaucracy have managed to maintain the autocracy, the land question, and the imperial revenues are said to offer a striking example for immediate adjustment by the revolution.

Seventh of All Land.

Since the Treaty of Portsmouth the Russian empire has occupied 5,647,657 square miles, or one-seventh of the land surface of the globe. It has a population of about 200,000,000, or fewer than twenty-five to the square mile.

Nominally the autocrat "owns" both land and people, but he and his family are not the owners of the vast estate of 5,647,657 acres actually owned and receive the revenue from 880,938,927 acres, about 70 per cent of the whole land area of Russia; one-tenth that of the world.

The balance, or 267,124,836 acres, is distributed as follows, according to the 1910 report of the Department of Agriculture, the latest:

	Acres.
Nobility.....	181,006,519
Merchants.....	36,321,303
Peasants.....	35,141,886
Landed proprietors.....	8,381,539
Other classes.....	5,673,259
Total.....	267,124,836

1,400,000 in Nobility.

The nobility number about 1,400,000, the agricultural classes (peasants and landed proprietors) 110,000,000. Thus the tiller of the soil and taxpayer possess on the average about one-third of an acre; the Russian nobleman, who does not pay taxes, possesses on an average some 128.

To put the case in another form: From every 384 acres of broad produced by the Russian agriculturist the noble land owner alone takes away some 383 loaves for himself, leaving one loaf for the producer, from which the latter has yet to deduct a part to satisfy the state or autocratic tax collector.

In many instances, aside from the tax, there is an autocratic perquisite in kind, as, for example, in the trapping of sable. About every one in ten is a jet black sable. These from time immemorial have been the property of the Romanoff family, and may be worn in Russia by no one else under severe penalty. Other penalties are attached to attempts to export the black pelts.

Instances Cited.

Concerning the autocratic power of the Czar and how it may be used independently of any legislative functions of the council of the empire, or Duma, M. Prelooker has cited the following instances:

"An action was brought against Princess Imaretinsky by her late husband's heirs. The princess privately petitioned his majesty to intervene on her behalf, and he ordered the plaintiffs to be nonsuited, against the decision of the law.

Similarly, in a case when the Tula Bank was charged with the sale of the estates of a bankrupt to satisfy the claims of creditors, the Czar interfered, issued a personal order stopping the sale and suspending the operation of the law.

"Again, in another case, some nobleman sold his estate to a syndicate of merchants. The transaction was properly carried out and legally ratified. But Czar Nicholas II, by his autocratic power, canceled the deed of sale and ordered the property returned to the original owner, whose only desire had been to obtain the use of the purchase price for a few months."

Income Not Known.

Nobody knows exactly the amount of the Czar's enormous income. The expenditure of some of it is traceable to certain public works whose budgets are matters of public record, and a large part is known to be absorbed by his family and their dependents, who number about 3,000, and are entirely apart from the noble class, which has no Romanoff affiliations. According to M. Prelooker the Czar "takes" an annual salary of \$12,500,000.

I used the expression "takes" deliberately, for there is no one, no law or institution in Russia that could veto the assignment by the Czar to himself of any sum he is pleased to name. Besides this enormous revenue, he derives yet another annual income from his private estates and mines, the latter being worked by common and political convicts."

According to the "Almanach Hachette," the "Zar" enjoys an annual income of \$42,000,000, or \$88 every minute.

Another Source of Income.

outside of the actual working departments which extend from the ministries down to the most insignificant official, are mostly sinecures.

The Russian autocracy has been, therefore, not only a political form of government, but a tremendously paying business for the autocrat himself and all his relations, near and remote.

The disposition of the properties of the Romanoffs will naturally be one of the first problems for a new government to solve, for the members of that family, while abdicating all political rule, may still, as individuals, claim that vast wealth as their own.

JOHN R. CARMODY DEAD

Civil War Veteran and Banker Succumbs at Daughter's Home.

News of the death of John R. Carmody, pay inspector, U. S. N., retired, a veteran of the civil war, and well known in local business circles, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Giblin, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, was received here today.

Pay Inspector Carmody was retired from active service in the navy in 1889, because of physical disability incurred in the line of duty. He then became prominent in business and social circles here. He was treasurer of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, and vice president of the West End National Bank.

Mr. Carmody was also a member of the board of governors of the Army and Navy Club, treasurer of the Public Art League of the United States, a director of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, and treasurer of the Naval Order of the United States, District of Columbia Commandery. He was a member of Kit Carson Post, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion.

### WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Interesting Events of Importance Scheduled Today.

Address, "Mobilization," by Dr. John H. Finley, president of the United States, before Chi Beta Kappa Association, University Club, 8 p. m.  
Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Bachelors' Club, Calvary Baptist Church, 8 p. m.  
Exhibition of paintings of Bermuda, by Miss Mary A. Kirkup, Arts and Crafts Studio, 731 Seventeenth street, afternoon and evening.  
Regular monthly meeting of East Washington Society, at the Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.  
Potomac Savings Bank Hall, Wisconsin avenue, 8 p. m.  
Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Bachelors' Club, Calvary Baptist Church, 8 p. m.  
Illustrated lecture, "Trip to the Orient and Australasia," by William B. Harvey, Grand National Hotel, 8 p. m.  
Meeting of Vermont State Association, and "A Vermont Picture Talk," by Ernest L. Crandall, Washington Club, 1015 Seventeenth street northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting of committee on seating and usher, reception to District National Guard, Chamber of Commerce rooms, Twelfth and F streets northwest, 1:30 p. m.

Paper on "The Pagan Tribes of the Philippines," by Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, before Anthropological Society of Washington, lecture room, Public Library, 8 p. m.

First disputation of George Washington University, 252 G street, N. E., 8 p. m.  
Benefit card party at District division, United States Hotel, 1222 Vermont street, 8 p. m.  
Memorial Hall, 1222 Vermont street, 8 p. m.  
Meeting of Presbyterian Ministers' Association, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 10:30 a. m.

Song recital for benefit of National Library for the Blind, at the Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.  
Address by Miss A. Estelle Paddock, I. W. C. A., 8 p. m.

Meeting of women to co-operate with view of striking street car men, apartment 201, the Edgewater, 11 a. m.

Concert by United States Marine Band, United States Marine Barracks, 8:30 p. m.  
Meeting of Takoma Park Citizens' Association, Library, Takoma Park, 8 p. m.  
Meeting of Central Citizens' Association, North Capitol Savings Bank, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Bachelors' Club, Calvary Baptist Church, 8 p. m.  
French, No. 15; Amosites, No. 2; Pentecostal, No. 3; Pleasant, No. 4; Oriental Commandery, No. 5; Knights Templar, Washington Council, No. 1; Royal and Noble Masters, Ruth Chapter, No. 1; Order of the Eastern Star.

Knights of Pythias-Amaranth Lodge, No. 23, 10 and Century, 8 p. m.  
Odd Fellows-Beacon Lodge, No. 15; Langdon, No. 24; and Union, No. 11.  
Rebekahs-National Lodge, No. 1, and Ruth, No. 2.

Special meeting, Washington Council, Knights of Columbus.

Amusements.

Belasco-Nastimova in "Cepion Shook," 8:20 p. m.  
New National-Ziegfeld Folies, 8:15 p. m.  
Polly-New Polly Players, in "Poor Man, Rich Man," 8:15 p. m.

B. B. Koles-Vaudville, 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Gayety-Burlesque, 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Low's Columbia-Photoplay, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Strand-Photoplay, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.  
Garden-Photoplay, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Meeting of Potomac Citizens' Association, Potomac School building, Eighth and Shepley streets, 7:30 p. m.  
Special meeting, board of governors, Retail Merchants' Association, Chamber of Commerce, 10:30 p. m.

Mass meeting in interest of Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund, John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran streets, 8 p. m.

Regular monthly meeting, Gaelic Society of Washington, Hickman Studio, 1548 New York avenue, 8 p. m.

Entertainment by choir, "The Tale of a Hat at Pitt Baptist Church, 8 p. m.  
Address by the Rev. William E. Gardner, secretary of the general board of religious education, at Sunday School Institute, House of Washington, Epiphany Parish Hall, 1217 G street northwest, 7:30 p. m.

## RUSSIA GIVES FULL RIGHTS TO HEBREWS

Members of Race Throughout Nation Hail New Order With Rejoicing.

PETROGRAD, March 19.—Full rights of citizenship to Hebrews and the abolition of the pale was the further progressive step which democratic Russia took today. Hebrews throughout Russia hailed the new order with great rejoicing.

Petrograd today is astir with enthusiasm; its streets are packed with orderly crowds. Public utilities are now running as of old. Today all newspapers were republishing—and with entire freedom of editorial power. Many of the newspapers which published yesterday commemorated the event by special editions full of eulogies of the new "free Russia," including poems and long analytical articles.

All public buildings in the capital have been filled with the red flag of the revolutionists.

Prince Yusoufov and the Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch, who were banished by the old imperial government because of suspicion that they were connected with the removal of the monarch, Rasputin, were permitted to return to Petrograd today by special order of the minister of justice.